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WHOLE No. 2444.

THE WEEK IN LONDON SOCIETY What Royalty Buys For Holiday Gifts.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The grip is unusually severe this winter and has already been felt throughout England, with the result that all who can do so are leaving. Hundreds of people are on their way to India to attend the Delhi Durbar and thousands are flocking to the South of France and the Channel Islands.

Christmas house-parties are being organized at all the big country places, where the frost is rapidly spoiling the hunting and driving the "guns" indoors to less strenuous recreations, such as bridge-whist and amateur theatricals. In East London the winter is having a very different effect. Thousands of unemployed persons daily congregate at the dock yard gates, literally fighting for a chance to do a day's work. Unskilled laborers there are in strong force and the police find it necessary to protect the foremen who distribute the work tickets each morning.

ROYAL GIFTS.
That portion of the fashionable world which can afford Christmas gifts is watching the purchases of the members of the royal family in order to follow suit. King Edward's gifts this year run largely to pen and pencil holders, cigarette cases and delicate enamel work set with a new variety of soft tinted, semi-transparent stones heretofore unknown in the realm of jewelry. Queen Alexandra is also partial to enamel work. This year she is giving many photographs in artistic enameled frames, whereas the late Queen Victoria usually favored silver for the same purpose. Queen Alexandra's well known fondness for pearls leads her to distribute many of them among her more intimate friends at the Christmas season.

The King of Portugal made himself decidedly popular during his stay in England, besides proving himself one of the best sportsmen, a keen motorist, a clever painter and a good musician. During his visit to Blenheim Palace he treated the house-party there to a number of French love songs and Portuguese ballads.

THEATERS AND POVERTY.

It is long since the London theaters and restaurants have experienced so profitable a season as the present. The West End is ablaze with light nightly, all the amusement places are crowded and theater supper parties keep the fashionable hotels and restaurants busy until long after midnight. In the meantime it is estimated that 500,000 people are idle in the Kingdom and the board of trade returns show the largest percentage for ten years past of unskilled persons out of work, while the proportion of skilled men without employment is constantly growing. The Woolwich arsenal authorities have discharged two thousand mechanics since the winter set in, and are preparing to let out four thousand more. To the army of people out of work must be added fifty-six thousand members of the army reserve who have been released from service with the colors. The worst distress naturally is visible in the East End. A number of newspapers have started subscription columns and daily print harrowing stories of half-starved school children, many of whom are without any food except scanty luncheons furnished by sympathetic teachers.

A number of the London suburban councils are starting public works in order to employ a small portion of the idle persons. The Canning town suburb, where the distress is keenest, has appropriated \$50,000 for relief works. The London County Council will meet December 9 to consider the proposition for calling a conference of municipal bodies throughout the country to discuss what can be done towards establishing a permanent system for relieving the unemployed.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

Coincident with the general distress and idleness the ship-builders' federation is quietly preparing for a test of strength with the labor unions that may precipitate a general strike equal to the great engineers' strike of a few years ago. The ship-builders, who have suffered for years from the restriction of the output, countenanced by the unions, have decided that it is necessary to introduce radical reforms in the way of labor-saving machinery. This means a reduction in the price of piece-work on which almost all of the yards are running.

The builders say that if the men accept the introduction of machine tools, most of which are of American origin, and agree to run the yards at their full capacity, it will enable them not only to make more wages, but will largely increase the output of the yards. Even the most optimistic builders have small hopes that the reform will be accomplished without a stiff fight. They believe, however, that the time is ripe for the experiment, since the new machines in many cases can be run by unskilled laborers.

BISHOP IS NEAR DEATH His Robes and Mitre Are Sent to Hilo.

When the steamer Maui departed for Hilo on Saturday afternoon the mitre and ceremonial robes of the Right Rev. Guistav F. Roper, Bishop of Panopolis, were sent there in charge of Father Valentia. In the forenoon a wireless dispatch was received at the Catholic Mission by Father Valentia saying: "Bishop is worse; wants Father Valentia to come; bring mitre, etc.; steamer Maui leaves Saturday 4 p. m." In response to this urgent message, full of the deepest import to the fathers and brothers at the Mission, Father Valentia hastily prepared for his sad journey, the mitre and robes being carefully and even tenderly placed in a travelling box. Realizing that his end was near the Bishop probably made known his request that his robes of office be sent so that they might be used in burial. No message was received yesterday from Hilo regarding his condition.

That Bishop Guistav's life is all but spent is confirmed by Father Matthias who returned Saturday in the Kinau from the prelate's bedside. When he left him on Friday morning the Bishop was weak and exhausted. Father Matthias was not greatly surprised, but was affected, when the dispatch came that the Bishop was worse. In commenting upon the Bishop's illness Father Matthias says:

"When I reached Hilo I found the Bishop at the Mission. He was very ill and seemed to realize it. I told him that we had known for three or four years that his ill-health was due to something more than a weak stomach, and he seemed surprised that we believed all along he was afflicted with a cancer. On Thursday morning I conversed with him as to his coming to Honolulu. He decided on this course and we secured a hack and were making all preparations to convey him to the wharf. I went into his room and found him lying on his side. I asked if he still thought of going to Honolulu and for answer he shook his head in a negative way. He was then quite exhausted. Six Fathers were there during the day. In the evening we gathered on the veranda to smoke, as we did not want to worry him. He sent for me and said, 'Where are the Fathers? Let them come inside and chat.' So we came in to his room, together with the four Brothers from the school. The Bishop was propped up in bed, and we smoked and chatted, and he smiled and nodded, although he was unable to join in the conversation. It was a beautiful incident and one that I shall always remember. The only thing which stood in the way of his coming back to Honolulu was the jolting he would have received from the Hilo Mission to the wharf. He never gets seasick as he was once a sailor."

The Bishop of Panopolis gained his title in 1891. He was born in France in 1839, professed the faith in 1861, came to the Hawaiian Islands in 1867, and was ordained a priest in 1870. He was later elevated to the rank of Bishop of the Hawaiian Islands. There is an interesting story in connection with the Bishop of Alba and Panopolis. Early in the third century when the Roman church was flourishing, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt and the northern part of Africa were important fields of work for the wandering fathers. Nearly three hundred large and flourishing dioceses were organized, each under its own Bishop. Then came the dismemberment of the Roman Empire. Goths, Gauls, and Visigoths, Saracens and Persians, swept over portions of the Empire and the dioceses became barren wastes, but the titles remained upon the records of the Church. In more recent times when a new mission was established with a vicar apostolic incumbent in charge, as in Hawaii, the titular appointment to one of the old dioceses was conferred upon him. The appointee was referred to as "Right Rev. Bishop of Panopolis, I. P. I." The initials stand for the words, "In Partis Indiditum," which translated mean, "In the country of the infidels." The diocese of Alba, in Asia Minor, and that of Panopolis, in the north of Egypt, both of which flourished seventeen centuries ago, are in the land of infidels from the Roman standpoint. Should such dioceses become again invested with the authority of the church, a Bishop holding the title would be required to go in to that diocese and direct its affairs. In China innumerable officers of the church bear titles of dioceses that for centuries and centuries have been only memories of once great fields of Roman Catholic work.

Should the present Bishop of Panopolis die his title would in all probability go back to the records to remain for an indefinite period of time, perhaps for centuries, and his successor here would be given a title of some other defunct diocese.

Gold in Germany.

BERLIN, December 6.—The bitterly cold weather which prevails throughout Germany has caused various municipalities to vote contributions in aid of the unemployed. Dresden has just voted \$25,000 for this purpose.

SUGAR PRICES ADVANCING ON A SOLID FOUNDATION

Belief That the Next Crop Will Be Sold at Not Less Than Four Cents. Other Notes.

Pessimism is at a discount among the sugar factors and those whose interests are in line of development of the Islands. Despite the fact that there are few investors in the local market, due to the lack of money, a condition which must obtain until the coming of the next crop, there is a healthy feeling all along the line and the people who look deeply see even better things in prospect.

The market for raw sugars is steadily advancing the world over and if the rise in prices does not become too great, and there is a danger of that condition being reached, there is, in the opinion of observers, an era of substantially better rates in immediate prospect. That the next crop of Hawaiian sugar, estimated at 400,000 tons, will be marketed at four cents or higher, or even assured. There is a belief that this will be the rate for some time to come, for now the bugaboo of the beet surplus appears to have been laid for all time. The ratification of the Brussels conference by the British House of Commons makes it largely immaterial whether or not the European growing countries consent to the agreement, for now their free market is taken away from them, and they would be in no better shape than should they ratify the conference.

There are elements in the situation which cannot be figured out here, and which will be unintelligible for some time to come. One of the most important is the price at which the Europeans can manufacture beet sugar, without the bounty. The price which obtains in the United States for the producing of the best beet product gives no ground for estimating, owing to the great difference in prices of labor and capital as well. The sugar which has found its way from the producing country into the world's market has been the surplus stock, for the manufacturer has made his profit at home, where the protection has given him such a degree of gain that he could send out his surplusage, and whatever he received for it was clear gain, which made it possible for the sugars to be sold at any price and the amount received so to the right side of the ledger account.

With the bounty taken off, the producers will be kept in their own countries unless they are able to make sugar at a rate which will give them a chance in the open market, and this is the great factor in the future which cannot be estimated at this distance. Taking all the various factors which have made for the reduction of this year's crop, the weather conditions have been most important, and the frosts and thaws have caused constant cuttings in the estimates of the German experts.

There is a danger, which is appreciated here, that the price may go so high that it will encourage heavy sowings in Europe, and this would place the next local crop in competition with an extraordinary amount of sugar, which could have no other effect than to reduce the price.

Another danger which is apparent, is that the advance in the price of the refined product, something which is now making a great stir in the United States, will mean a material reduction in the consumption, and thus increase.

VENEZUELA MUST ACT PROMPTLY

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post asserts that the British and German ultimatum in practically identical form will be delivered simultaneously, perhaps, on December 6th or December 8th. They will set forth the claims of the respective countries, and will allow the briefest possible period for reply from Venezuela.

President Castro's unconditional acceptance, accompanied by adequate guarantees for fulfillment of the demands, will alone avert naval action. A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Jamaica says that the Venezuelan war ships will be seized if President Castro does not satisfy the demands made upon him by Great Britain and Germany. CARACAS (Venezuela), Dec. 5.—The German cruisers Goeben and Panther and the German training ship Stosch have arrived at Willemstad, island of Curacao.

Money Uncertain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The uncertain outlook in the money market has been a repressive influence upon speculation. Attempts to put up prices proved futile and the large drain on bank reserves prompted re-selling of stocks. Liquidation has not been urgent and intense dullness developed at decline. Operations based upon the assembling of Congress and the President's message were purely professional and about evenly balanced. The market is a waiting one and attention is centered upon the working year and requirements for money.

The stocks on hand at the principal ports of the world. The present consumption of sugars is about 10,000,000 tons a year, and this is increasing, according to the statistics. There could be no great reduction in the consumption without a decided effect upon stocks and the result would be that the close of the sugar year next fall would find great holdings and a fall in price would be in sight at once.

The suggestion that a foreign combination was intending to invest \$5,000,000 of money in Hawaii, would be greeted with applause from every part of the Territory, even though there would have to go out the securities which would represent the bringing in of the cash. The present advance in the price of sugar means more than this to the people. Taking the price at which the major portion of the last crop of sugar was marketed, during the summer months of last year, and the average would be in the neighborhood of 3.40c. The price for the coming campaign bids fair to never drop below four cents, and even that price may be exceeded. Should it be maintained, however, the result would be that the 400,000 tons to be placed on the market would fetch 60c. above the price of the last year, or \$12 a ton increase in price, which would mean for the entire crop the turning into the treasuries of the various sugar estates of \$4,800,000, which in turn will go into the pockets of the people of the Territory. This immense sum means \$2 for each inhabitant of the Islands, if it could be distributed pro rata, and the presence of such a sum would wipe out the debts of the sugar corporations and mean prosperity for every worker and business man alike.

While the absence of the money necessary to make large investments in local sugar shares has prevented heavy buying on the present scale of rates, which is admittedly too low, there are in the market buying orders for some of the older stocks, as is made apparent by the transfers. The principal stock which is sought by the local investors is Ewa and the brokers all say they have instructions from their clients to take this stock as offered at the ruling rates. The orders are said to be in the neighborhood of \$24 and whenever a block is put out at that figure there are takers in plenty.

The advance in Hawaiian securities on the Coast continues and the boom assumed such proportions recently that there was a slump. Thus Hawaiian Commercial, which on December 2nd was \$19.50, was forced up to \$24 the next day and slumped off to \$20 asked later, on sharp trading. This was brokers' work, however, for the public was getting into the market strongly at the lower figures and are still said to be bidders for the shares. The report of the San Francisco Stock Exchange for Friday, Dec. 5th, shows sales at higher prices all along the line, other prices than those quoted being Honolulu, \$16.62½; Hutchinson, \$18.75; Kilauea, \$16.50; Makaweli, \$31.50; Paauhau, \$19; Hana, \$5.50.

Private advices are that the outlook on the Coast is for a better market and with the cable it is certain that there will be selling here on account of the San Francisco brokers, who will be able to scalp the market until the rates reach a parity.

HONOLULU MEN MUST GO TO HILO

A goodly number of Honolulu men are likely to get a free trip to Hilo next month at the expense of the United States government. Both a grand and petit jury are to be drawn for the January term in Hilo, but the lists will be made up in Honolulu. In the past federal juries have always contained nearly all Honolulu men, this city of course having the largest number of qualified jurors. The jury will be drawn in a few weeks to sit at Hilo so that Honolulu men will have to make a trip to the Rainy City. The government pays mileage which amounts to more than the passage money, and besides jurors receive a per diem of three dollars from the day they leave Honolulu to the day they return.

Among the United States officials who will go to Hilo for the term are Judge Morris M. Estes, United States Attorney R. W. Breckons, Marshal E. R. Hendry, Revenue Collector Chamberlain, Deputy Clerk Frank Hatch, and court stenographer J. D. Avery.

For Exhibits at Osaka.

There will be a meeting of the Hawaiian Exposition Association tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering final plans for the representation of Hawaii at the Osaka exposition. There have been many details left for settlement at this time and it is expected that a large meeting will be held, for the purpose of fixing the exhibits which will be sent forward to Commissioner Irwin.

The Education Bill has Passed the House of Commons in England.

SUGAR NOW FOUR CENTS Very Strong Market in All the World Centers.

Four cents is now the price of centrifugal sugars, according to private advices which were received in the Zealandia. The fact comes, as have recent advices of advances, in a mere postscript and no particulars are known as to the extent of the sale which made the quotation. One Honolulu now on the coast added to his letter simply the words: "Four cents; strong."

Williams, Dimond & Company writing to F. A. Schaefer & Company say that refined advanced forty points on December 4th. This letter dated December 5th gives the basis for Hawaiians as 3.45c, as created by the reported sale of 4500 tons on December 3. This makes the San Francisco price 3.575c. The London beet market shows advances from November 13th, when the rate was 7s. 6d., until on December 5th the price was 7s. 2½d. The London cable advices place December beets at 7s. 10½d., as against 7s. 3d. for the corresponding period of last year.

The sugar stocks in all countries of the world as of November 27th, were 1,974,213 tons, an increase of 530,674 tons over last year. The sugar crops of the world are estimated at 3,742,000 tons, a shortage of 145,000 tons; European beets, 5,750,000 tons, a decrease of 1,118,038 tons; United States beets, 196,000 tons, an increase of 33,874 tons over last campaign, total production 9,668,000 tons, a decrease of 1,230,689 tons. The markets the world over are strong and further advances are expected. The latest estimates are that the European crop has been damaged five per cent by the November weather.

It is now estimated that the total visible supply at the close of the present sugar year, October 1st, 1903, will be 500,000 tons, which is considered very low as the total consumption now is 10,000,000 tons a year.

JOHN BARRETT TO SUCCEED BUCK

WASHINGTON, December 6.—President Roosevelt today authorized the official announcement to be made that he would nominate John Barrett of Oregon to be United States minister to Japan, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alfred E. Buck.

EX-SPEAKER REED IN A BAD WAY

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Ex-Speaker Reed's physicians this morning issued the following bulletin:

"Mr. Reed passed the night without the supervision of alarming symptoms; slept during the greater portion of the night, but was unable to retain nourishment satisfactorily; pulse, 88; temperature, 98.3-5; respiration, 34."
(Signed) "F. A. GARDNER."
"T. L. MACDONALD."

At 2:30 this afternoon Dr. Gardner said there had been no change for the better in Mr. Reed's condition from that recorded in the bulletin issued early today.

In response to inquiries as to Mr. Reed's actual condition, Dr. Gardner said it was extremely serious and critical.

TAX ASSESSORS ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the tax assessors of the entire Territory was held yesterday in Assessor Pratt's office. There were present Treasurer A. N. Koppik, M. C. Willifong, assessor for the Third District, Hawaii; W. T. Robinson, assessor for the Second District, comprising the Islands of Maui, Lanai and Molokai, and J. W. Pratt, assessor for Oahu, J. B. Farley, assessor for Kauai and Niihau, could not come because of illness.

The meeting was taken up with a discussion of plans for next year's assessment and with the approval of the blanks prepared for the work. The next meeting will be held in February.

PRAISE FOR THE LOCAL OFFICIALS

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue pays a high compliment in his annual report to the federal authorities in Hawaii. Hawaii is the only state or territory that gets particular mention in the report. The commissioner says: "Violations of the internal revenue laws in the Hawaiian Islands have been looked after closely. The courts there have shown a disposition to see that the Federal laws relating to internal revenue are properly enforced and to punish infractions. Reports show that illicit distilling is rapidly decreasing in the islands."

CHANCE FOR THE CLAIMS Good Assurances Given to Pratt.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON (D. C.), December 1.—There were several people of Hawaiian interest on hand today at the opening of Congress. Mr. J. G. Pratt of Honolulu came in this morning, and, after both houses had adjourned, went down to the House restaurant, where he enjoyed a light lunch with some friends. He has begun work immediately and received some words of encouragement. I told in a recent letter how Mr. William Haywood, who was also at the Capitol this afternoon, had started the work of the fire claims by having the international aspect of the matter developed by the ministers of China, Japan and Portugal. Mr. Pratt was told this morning by a prominent Senator, who is a friend of Hawaii, that that aspect of the case would undoubtedly give it better standing before Congress and he believed it would have a fair chance of favorable action from Congress at this session.

Delegate Wilcox, as is already known in Honolulu, crossed the Pacific in the same steamer with Mr. Pratt, but he has tarried en route, and will not be here for a day or two yet.

QUARANTINE STATION.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, forwarded to Congress today, contain several items for Hawaii. The secretary asks \$65,000 for a disinfecting wharf and runway complete at the Quarantine Station at Honolulu. He asks \$10,000 for barracks for housing Orientals undergoing detention; \$5,000 for a laundry plant, including machinery and building, and \$10,000 for a retaining wall around Quarantine Island. It is probable that a part of this money may be appropriated at this session, but doubtful whether Congress will be willing to give the entire sum. In addition to that sum of \$90,000 for the Quarantine Station at Honolulu, the secretary requests that \$50,000 be appropriated for the maintenance and ordinary expenses, including pay of officers and employees.

ISLAND SALARIES.

Other items for Hawaii included in the annual estimates to Congress are \$5,000 for the salary of the governor; \$3,000 for the salary of the secretary; \$15,500 for the salary of the chief justice and two associate justices; \$23,500 for the salaries of circuit court judges; and \$3,000 for contingent expenses. These items will all be appropriated in the sums mentioned, without doubt, as will an item of \$4,200 for the payment of the salaries of the clerk and reporter of the United States district court for Hawaii, at \$3,000 and \$1,200 respectively.

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Another Hawaiian item inserted in the estimates is \$25,000 for maintaining the existing lights on the Hawaiian Islands. It is accompanied by a footnote that "from the reports of the Hawaiian commission it is found that this is about the amount which it will cost to maintain the Hawaiian lights now in operation, based on the cost of maintaining similar lights in this country."

NO RECIPROCITY.

The hopes of any treaty with Cuba on reciprocity lines during the present session become more and more remote. The arrangements for a treaty, which seemed all under way three or four weeks ago, seem now to have been entirely disconcerted and the prospects for reaching an agreement are by no means bright. The Senators and Members who fought Cuban reciprocity last session are fighting it now just as bitterly as ever, with a few minor exceptions. The session will be short and there will be a great press for time to attend to other matters that must in reality be disposed of before March 4, next.

COINAGE BILL.

Representative Hill, of Connecticut, who is a member of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and who has taken an active interest in the Hawaiian coinage bill, said today that it would be easily adopted by the House at this session, which would insure its becoming law.

Oil on Roads.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4.—James W. Abbott, head of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast division of the "Good Roads" office of the government, is in Los Angeles on a special mission. He is visiting Southern California at the direction of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in order to observe the use of oil on the roads. "I consider," he said, "that the methods of oiling roads as inaugurated in this district, rank in importance in the history of highway with the discovery of the 'macadam' system of roads. It is a great thing in modern road building."